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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

12 Ronald Eugene Allen, Jr.,

13 Petitioner,

14 v.

15 Tim Garrett, *et al.*,

16 Respondents.

Case No. 3:22-cv-00176-ART-CSD

**First Amended § 2254 Petition**

## INTRODUCTION

Allen filed a pro se petition for writ of habeas corpus on April 19, 2022, and motion for the appointment of counsel.<sup>1</sup> This Court appointed the Federal Public Defender to represent Allen on May 12 2022.<sup>2</sup> Undersigned counsel filed a notice of appearance on June 6, 2022.<sup>3</sup>

Allen is filing the following petition as a protective petition. This amended petition is designed to preserve, for the purposes of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act's (AEDPA) one-year statute of limitations (28 U.S.C. 2244(d)), all potential claims pending newly-appointed counsel's forthcoming effort to fully review and possibly investigate claims in Allen's case. *See also See Mayle v. Felix*, 545 U.S. 644 (2005). Allen calculated his AEDPA date as June 23, 2022; therefore, he files this protective petition to preserve all claims. He is simultaneously filing a motion to file a second amended petition.

Counsel hasn't been able to fully research and investigate the pro se claims to determine the exact nature of the claims and whether they have merit; in an abundance of caution, counsel is preserving these claims by including all claims raised in state court on direct appeal or post-conviction proceedings as well as a handwritten claim in Allen's pro se federal petition.

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<sup>1</sup> ECF No. 6 & 5.

<sup>2</sup> ECF No. 5.

<sup>3</sup> ECF No. 11.

## PROCEDURAL HISTORY

### A. State trial proceedings.

The State filed a criminal complaint on August 11, 2016 charging Allen with battery on a protected person with substantial bodily harm (count 1); and battery constituting domestic violence (count 2).

A preliminary hearing was held on September 22, 2016. At the hearing, the two counts in the complaint were bifurcated. Allen was bound over to the district court on the felony count (battery on a protected person with substantial bodily harm). An information was filed on September 23, 2016, charging Allen with battery of a protected person with substantial bodily harm. Allen was arraigned and pled not guilty.

On April 14, 2017, the court ordered Allen be remanded for a competency evaluation. Allen was determined to be competent. Prior to trial, the State filed a notice of intent to seek punishment as a habitual criminal on September 22, 2017.

Trial began on October 31, 2017. Allen was found guilty of battery on a protected person with substantial bodily harm. The court sentenced Allen under the small habitual offender criminal statute to a maximum of 240 months with a minimum parole eligibility of 96 months, consecutive to C-16-317786-1.

### B. Direct appeal.

Allen filed a notice of appeal. He filed an opening brief, through counsel, on July 11, 2018. He raised the claim that the State committed misconduct when it improperly denigrated the defense theory and defense counsel during rebuttal argument. The Nevada Court of Appeals issued an order of affirmance on April 16, 2019.

### C. State post-conviction proceedings.

Allen mailed his pro se petition for writ of habeas corpus, and it was received by the district court on May 8, 2020. However, it wasn't filed by the clerk until May

1 27, 2020. Because of the delay, the district court dismissed Allen's petition since  
2 the petition had to be filed by May 13, 2020 to be timely. However, the Nevada  
3 Court of Appeals determined the district court erred, and deemed the petition  
4 timely. The Court also considered Allen's claims and denied him relief on April 11,  
5 2022.

6 Allen raised the following claims in his state post-conviction petition:

- 7 1. Trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to prosecutorial  
8 misconduct when the State improperly denigrated the defense theory  
9 and defense counsel during rebuttal argument.
- 10 2. The State failed to adequately investigate the charged crime.
- 11 3. The State committed prosecutorial misconduct by knowingly  
12 presenting false and perjured testimony.
- 13 4. Trial counsel was ineffective for failing to request a jury instruction on  
14 the lesser included offense of resisting an arrest.

15 **D. Federal habeas proceedings.**

16 Allen filed his pro se federal habeas petition on April 19, 2022, and he filed a  
17 motion for counsel. This Court appointed the Federal Public Defender to represent  
18 Allen on May 12, 2022. Counsel filed a notice of appearance on June 6, 2022, and  
19 determined Allen's statute of limitations under AEDPA expires on or around June  
20 23, 2022. Allen is filing the instant petition as a protective petition, and is  
21 simultaneously filing a motion for leave to file a second amended petition.  
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1 A prosecutor may not disparage or ridicule the defendant's counsel or  
 2 criminal defense attorneys in general because defendants enjoy “the right to counsel  
 3 unstained by unfair disparagement.” *U.S. v. Rodrigues*, 159 F.3d 439,451 (9th Cir.  
 4 1998); see also, *U.S. v. Santiago*, 46 F.3d 885, 892 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[U]nder the  
 5 Sixth Amendment, prosecutors may not imply that ... all defense counsel are  
 6 programmed to conceal and distort the truth.”), *ce11. denied*, 515 U.S. 1162 (1995);  
 7 *Riley v. State*, 107 Nev. 205, 213 (1991) (“It is also inappropriate for a prosecutor to  
 8 make disparaging remarks pertaining to defense counsel’s ability to carry out the  
 9 required functions of an attorney.”); *Barron v. State*, 105 Nev. 767,780 (1989) (the  
 10 prosecutor’s “statements were also a violation of a district attorney’s duty not to  
 11 ridicule or belittle the defendant or his case.”); *McGuire v. State*, 100 Nev. 153, 157-  
 12 158 (1984) (“We can discern no purpose for the statement other than as an attempt  
 13 to belittle defense counsel in front of the jury. Other examples appear throughout  
 14 the trial transcript. Disparaging comments have absolutely no place in a courtroom,  
 15 and clearly constitute misconduct. See, *People v. Podwys*, 44 P.2d 377 (Cal.Ct.App.  
 16 1935”).

17 In *Rodrigues*, the court of appeals ordered a new trial on several counts, in  
 18 spite of defense counsel's failure to object contemporaneously, where the prosecutor  
 19 told jurors that after listening to defense counsel, “you all must be feeling somewhat  
 20 confused ... [defense counsel] has tried to deceive you.” *Rodrigues*, 159 F.3d at 449-  
 21 52. The Ninth Circuit ruled that the prosecutor:

22 does not speak as a mere partisan. He speaks on  
 23 behalf of a government interested in doing justice. When  
 24 he says the defendant's counsel is responsible for lying  
 25 and deceiving, his accusations cannot fail to leave an  
 26 imprint on the jurors’ minds. And when no rebuke of such  
 27 false accusations is made by the court, when no response  
 is allowed the vilified lawyer, when no curative  
 instructions is given, the jurors must necessarily think

1 that the false accusations had a basis in fact. The trial  
2 process is distorted.

3 *Rodrigues*, 159 F.3d at 451.

4 In this case, defense counsel was disparaged by the prosecutor's suggestion  
5 that the arguments of defense counsel must be blatantly nefarious because "defense  
6 counsel does this, blames everybody other than the defendant. Right?" (App. Vol. IV,  
7 pg. 720) That comment suggested to the jury that defense counsel, in presenting a  
8 theory of defense, had flagrantly manufactured an untrue fantasy in an attempt to  
9 mislead and deceive the jury.

10 This statement by the prosecutor, to the jury, encompassed two areas of  
11 prosecutorial misconduct, and, as such, denied Mr. Allen his rights to a fair trial,  
12 due process, confrontation, and an impartial jury as guaranteed by state and federal  
13 law, as well as the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States  
14 Constitution. Accordingly, Mr. Allen's convictions should be reversed.

15 Any contrary decision by a state court would be contrary to, or an  
16 unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, and/or would involve an  
17 unreasonable determination of the facts. See 28 U.S.C. 2254(d)(1) and (2). The writ  
18 should be granted and the conviction and sentence should be vacated.

19 This claim was or a similar claim presented to the Nevada Supreme Court  
20 during direct appeal proceedings.

21 **Ground Two: Trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to**  
22 **prosecutorial misconduct when the State improperly denigrated the**  
23 **defense theory and defense counsel during rebuttal in violation of Allen's**  
**Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.**

24 (The facts of Ground One are fully incorporated here).

25 During Allen's trial, the prosecutor made statements implying he had  
26 personal knowledge of other prior bad acts committed by Allen. During closing, the  
27 prosecutor said, "that's who you're dealing with, a man with zero regard for the law.

1 The evidence in this case is overwhelming as I told you in voir dire. Sometimes  
2 we're left with just one person, *convicted felon*, *drug addict*, you name it. It goes on  
3 and on, that's what we're left with."

4 This was prosecutorial misconduct because the State suggested to the jury  
5 Allen had prior felony and drug convictions.

6 Furthermore, the defense was disparaged by the prosecutor's suggestion that  
7 the argument of defense counsel must be blatantly nefarious. The State said during  
8 closing, "defense counsel does this blame everybody other than the defendant,  
9 right."

10 This was prosecutorial misconduct because the State suggested to the jury  
11 that defense counsel presented a theory of defense that was manufactured and  
12 untrue in an attempt to deceive the jury.

13 The State belittled and ridiculed the defense theory of the case during closing  
14 statement. Then, in rebuttal, the State again improperly disparaged defense  
15 counsel by making Allen's attorneys out to be dishonest.

16 Allen was prejudiced by his attorney's failure to object to this prosecutorial  
17 misconduct. The jury was influenced to stray from its responsibility to be fair and  
18 unbiased. The State's remarks jeopardized Allen's right to be tried solely on the  
19 basis of evidence presented to the jury. Given the trust the jury puts in the  
20 prosecution, Allen was prejudiced by these statements and by his attorney's failure  
21 to object to these statements.

22 Any contrary decision by a state court would be contrary to, or an  
23 unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, and/or would involve an  
24 unreasonable determination of the facts. See 28 U.S.C. 2254(d)(1) and (2). The writ  
25 should be granted and the conviction and sentence should be vacated.

26 This claim or a similar claim was presented to the Nevada Supreme Court  
27 during post-conviction proceedings.



**Ground Three: The prosecution failed to adequately investigate the crime charged in violation of Allen's Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.**

The police responded to a scene and encountered an officer at the scene. After responding to a code red domestic disturbance call, the officer, Officer Karanikolas, suffered an injury to his right leg as he attempted to give chase after a fleeing suspect—the suspect was Allen. At some point, while chasing Allen, Allen made a sudden change of direction, which caused the officer to also suddenly change direction, and the officer fell down. He heard a pop, and his leg gave out.

At no point did the officer say he suffered his injury because of an attack by Allen.

Furthermore, on August 9, 2016, no police report was ever taken on a crime of battery on a protected person. No voluntary statement was ever made or taken by the officer.

The officer was never under the impression a crime had been committed against him by Allen. The State failed to sufficiently investigate the charged crime prior to trying Allen for it. Allen was prejudiced as a result as he was convicted on insufficient evidence in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

Any contrary decision by a state court would be contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, and/or would involve an unreasonable determination of the facts. See 28 U.S.C. 2254(d)(1) and (2). The writ should be granted and the conviction and sentence should be vacated.

This claim or a similar claim was presented to the Nevada Supreme Court during post-conviction proceedings.

**Ground Four: The prosecution committed misconduct by knowingly presenting false testimony in violation of Allen’s Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.**

It is well established that a conviction obtained by the knowing use of perjured testimony is fundamentally unfair and must be set aside if there is any reasonable likelihood that the false testimony could have affected the judgment of the jury.

In this case, Allen was denied due process of law when he was convicted of battery on a protected person.

At trial, Officer Karanikolas was asked by defense counsel—“the defendant didn’t run straight into you and hit you in the face?”

The officer testified he would say there was a collision, and that Allen ran head on into him.

But at the preliminary hearing, Officer Karanikolas testified he was never under the impression Allen wanted to injure the officer or make contact with the officer. Then the officer testified there was no collision.

Allen was prejudiced by this perjured testimony. There is a reasonable likelihood that had Officer Karanikolas testified truthfully at trial, Allen would not have been found guilty of battery on a protected person. Rather, he may have been found guilty of the lesser offense of resisting a public officer.

Any contrary decision by a state court would be contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, and/or would involve an unreasonable determination of the facts. See 28 U.S.C. 2254(d)(1) and (2). The writ should be granted and the conviction and sentence should be vacated.

This claim or a similar claim was presented to the Nevada Supreme Court during post-conviction proceedings.

1        **Ground Five: Trial counsel was ineffective for failing to impeach**  
2        **Officer Karanikolas with his preliminary hearing testimony in violation of**  
3        **Allen’s Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.**

4        Allen fully incorporates Ground Four here. Allen’s attorney was ineffective  
5        for failing to impeach Officer Karanikolas’ trial testimony with his conflicting  
6        preliminary hearing testimony. Allen was prejudiced as a result.

7        Any contrary decision by a state court would be contrary to, or an  
8        unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, and/or would involve an  
9        unreasonable determination of the facts. See 28 U.S.C. 2254(d)(1) and (2). The writ  
10       should be granted and the conviction and sentence should be vacated.

11       This claim or a similar claim was presented to the Nevada Supreme Court  
12       during post-conviction proceedings.

13       **Ground Six: Trial counsel was ineffective for failing to request a jury**  
14       **instruction on the lesser included offense of resisting a public officer in**  
15       **violation of Allen’s Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S.**  
16       **Constitution.**

17       During trial, trial counsel failed to offer a jury instruction on the lesser  
18       included offense of resisting a public officer (Nev. Rev, Stat. § 199.280). The  
19       evidence was sufficient to support such an instruction (Ground Four, fully  
20       incorporated here).

21       Additionally, the trial court denied Allen due process and a fair trial by  
22       failing to sue sponte instruct the jury on resisting a public officer.

23       Allen was prejudiced as a result.

24       Any contrary decision by a state court would be contrary to, or an  
25       unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, and/or would involve an  
26       unreasonable determination of the facts. See 28 U.S.C. 2254(d)(1) and (2). The writ  
27       should be granted and the conviction and sentence should be vacated.

      This claim or a similar claim was presented to the Nevada Supreme Court  
      during post-conviction proceedings.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Accordingly, Ronald Allen respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Issue a writ of habeas corpus to have Allen brought before the Court so that he may be discharged from his unconstitutional confinement;
2. Conduct an evidentiary hearing at which proof may be offered concerning the allegations in this amended petition and any defenses that may be raised by respondents; and
3. Grant such other and further relief as, in the interests of justice, may be appropriate.

Dated June 10, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

Rene L. Valladares  
Federal Public Defender

/s/ Kimberly Sandberg  
Kimberly Sandberg  
Assistant Federal Public Defender

**DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY**

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of Nevada that the facts alleged in this petition are true and correct to the best of counsel's knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated June 10, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

Rene L. Valladares  
Federal Public Defender

/s/ Kimberly Sandberg  
Kimberly Sandberg  
Assistant Federal Public Defender